**IT Applications Unit 3, AOS 1, Online Communities**

Complete the following, from Chapter 2, Problem-solving Methodology, pgs, 60-80

**Designing a website solution, p 66**

**Problem-solving Methodology: 4 Stages**

**Analyse**

**Design**

**Development**

**Evaluate**

**Case Study:**

**Indigenous Language Trust, (ILT)**

Using the case study, ILT complete the following:

**Designing a website solution, p 66**

1. **List the techniques that web developers can use to ensure their website is efficient?**

- It reduces time spent making new pages by using pre made templates and **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS).

- It also reduces time spent waiting for a page to load.

- Ensures that all images are in a smaller format or use thumbnails so that the web page will open with less effort.

**Identifying how a solution will function**

1. Taking into account the technical constraints a range of design tools can be used to show the functionality of the website. Elaborate on each of the following functional design tools
2. **IPO Charts**

* Show how data is processed into information

1. **Flowcharts**

* Show how to gain access to data and information.

1. **Layout diagrams**

* Show how a page on the website might function

1. **Website map**

**What does information architecture refer to?**

**Navigation Design**

1. **What considerations need to be taken into planning the navigation design?**

Insuring the navigation bar is in a conventional spot, i.e. top or to the left of the web page.

The navigation design must be consistent throughout the website.

1. **What’s meant by making your website accessible?**

Making your website accessible is when you make it possible for the webpage to open on any browser of plug-in.

1. **What is a style guide?**

A guide that tells you how to format communication for the organisation. Typically, they will show you how to layout a page, etc.

1. **List the conventions of file naming.**

The home page is either called index.html, index.htm, default.html.

Filenames should be kept short and meaningful, so they are easy to understand and find or insert.

WebPages have unique filenames.

**Identifying how a solution will appear using design tools, p 70**

**Elaborate on the following:**

1. **Mock-up diagram**

A ‘Mock-up diagram’ is a sketch of the actual website that the designer is going to create.

1. **Layout diagrams**

‘Layout diagrams’ are representations of how the final product/webpage should look.

1. **Storyboard designs**

A tool used to design the features of each individual page, of your webpage.

**Formats and conventions,** p 73

Elaborate on the following formats and conventions

* **Screen size**

Screen size is important as the creator must take into account that some users will have different sized screens.

* **Index or home page**

-Contains important information such as a contact email address, for example.

-Last time the design was modified

- The author or company’s name and contact details

* **Scrolling**

Place most of the text and images within the confines of a single screen. Scrolling down should be avoided whenever possible. If the page requires a user to scroll more than two screen lengths it should be dived into separate pages.

* **Text**

Avoid using all upper case letters except in some headings. The text can be left, right centre or fully-aligned. The term fully-aligned refers to the text being aligned on the left margin and spaced so that the last letter in a word in each line is aligned with the right margin. If possible avoid using underlines as they can be mistaken for hyperlinks.

* **Navigation**

Each page should have consistent navigation buttons. Each page should have a button that links it back to the homepage. This allows for easy navigation.

* **Font selection**

Although headings or banners may use different fonts and font sizes, the remainder of the text should be consistent.

* **Images and file size**

Image and file sizes must be kept to a minimum as to allow users with slower computers to access the webpage.

* **Style guides**

Style guides give instructions about where to use different type sizes and fonts, and whether they should be in bold or italic.

1. **With the ILT case study what formats and conventions have been chosen?**